

\$21,000,000 GOLD, WAR TREASURE, SLIPS INTO CITY

Quietly Taken to Sub-Treasury with Armed Guards on Autos.

700 BOXES, EACH
HELD \$30,000

Securities Valued at \$34,000,000
Also Turned Over to Morgan & Co. as Munitions Payment.

Nobody worried yesterday about \$21,000,000 worth of gold and securities that ended its peregrinations from England by coming to rest yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street. The express people charged with the safe handling of the treasure did not worry sufficiently to ask the police to turn out in force to protect it. They were satisfied with their own thirty-eight guards, who bristled with rifles and automatic pistols, like South American revolutionaries.

J. P. Morgan, to whose counting house the makings of fifty-five millionaires were consigned, did not worry about it enough to come down and stand around in the drizzling rain to see that no one snatched any from him. Mr. Joyce, of the Morgan firm, was sent to do what little worrying there was to be done.

Police Headquarters did not worry at all about the impact of so much gold and securities upon the city. Henry Jay Case, Commissioner Wood's secretary, who spent Sunday at Headquarters working on other matters, said that, since no request for protection had been made, the department was not even aware that the \$21,000,000 had arrived.

Watchman Not Worried.

The hierarchy of non-worried was completed by Winfield Smith, head day watchman at the Sub-Treasury, to whose keeping the wealth was entrusted. Although he is "sixty-five years old and has been watchman at the Sub-Treasury for sixteen years last March," the arrival of \$21,000,000 all at once had never happened to him before.

"But I am not nervous about it," he said. "I have no extra force of guards on hand—just my two regular assistants."

He was perfectly confident that the tens of steel doors and sides and tops and bottoms of the vaults, which swallowed the treasure without effort, would amply protect his responsibilities. The nearest approach to a similar feat was August 12, when \$22,000,000 in gold and securities was brought to the Sub-Treasury; so, come to think of it, Winfield Smith is something of a veteran at this sort of thing, not to mention the trillions, more or less, of government money he always has on his mind.

Gold in Steel Train.

The gold and securities were sent from London to strengthen Great Britain's credit in this country. It was first sighted in this city yesterday morning at 6:15 o'clock, when a seven-car train arrived at the American Express Company's depot, Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. It was an all-steel—except for the gold-train, with a dining car and a Pullman. The reason for these two latter homelike

PRESIDENT AS GUEST OF HIS ADVISER.



President Wilson is here shown sitting with Colonel House on the porch of the latter's summer home, on Long Island. No such conferences have been held for many weeks, and it is understood in Washington that a disagreement between the Chief Executive and his mentor over the question of recognizing Carranza has led to a complete break in friendship.

arrangements was to care for the personnel of the convoy, which was in command of Robert E. M. Cowie, vice-president and general manager of the express company, who came all the way from Halifax on the train. The wealth was received there from a British cruiser which brought it across the Atlantic.

There were 700 cases containing the bullion, each weighing 120 pounds and estimated to contain \$30,000 each, measuring 2 feet long, 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Then there were eight large cases containing the securities, about 4 feet by 5. The force of laborers which was in waiting began to unload the treasure two-handed, as though it was so much merchandise. J. R. Christie, superintendent of the American Express Company, checked off the boxes for his concern, and Mr. Joyce performed a similar function for J. P. Morgan & Co.

The boxes were put on motor baggage trucks and carried to the automobile trucks in which they were taken through the streets to the Sub-Treasury. As each was filled it set out with three rifle-bristling guards. The consignment of August 12 was conveyed downtown by a police escort, but Mr. Christie said yesterday the less conspicuous way adopted for moving this consignment was considered the better.

Only Ten Policemen.

It took fifty-five minutes—a \$1,000,000-a-minute rate—to load the treasure from the train to the trucks. At the Sub-Treasury end of the trip there was a small police display. Sergeant Michael Larney, of the Old Slip sta-

WILSON BREAKS WITH COL. HOUSE

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brought back from the border a fund of interesting information for Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats to guide them in their future consideration of the Mexican problem. The chief of staff has long been familiar with conditions in Mexico and was personally acquainted with military leaders of the revolt against Huerta, who are now divided in the camps of Villa and Carranza.

No disclosures have been made as to the next step the Pan-American conference will take. There will be no meeting until Carranza's reply to the peace appeal has been received. The conference will believe this response will be a negative one and that it probably will urge recognition of the Carranza government. Carranza's agents say the reply probably will arrive tomorrow Tuesday. General Carranza is expected to reach Mexico City to-night or to-morrow.

With the time for another Pan-American conference near, there are numerous rumors about. Reports of discussion in the Carranza factions are eagerly confirmed by Villa adherents, and vice versa. Villa followers today had no doubt of a report that some members of Carranza's Cabinet had revolted. Carranza adherents centralized a fighting force of formidable size at Torreon to meet Oregon's army.

Villa Army Marching to Attack Border City

(By Telegram to the Tribune)

El Paso, Aug. 29.—Thirty-five hundred Villa troops from Chihuahua are moving overland to join Maytorena's army in attacking Agua Prieta, Villa officials announced today. The movement follows the appointment of General Felipe Angeles to take charge of the Sonora campaign for Villa.

The attack on Agua Prieta will put Douglas, Ariz., in the zone of war, the two cities adjoining on the border, with only a wide street dividing.

47 Mexican Bandits Who Raided Texas Ranch Killed

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 29.—Authentic reports were received to-night by county officers here that forty-seven of the Mexican bandits who participated in the attack on the Norris ranch, sixty-five miles north of Brownsville, on August 8, have been killed by American officers, and that the others of the band, numbering probably fifteen, are still at large in the brush.

One of these Mexicans, it was said, was killed last night near Sebastian, while another's right arm was shot off and he was captured.

A private letter received here to-night said Mexicans were crossing the Rio Grande into Starr County and proceeding through the uninhabited portion of the country for some unknown point in the hills. Starr County is eighty miles west of Brownsville.

NAVY LEAGUE TO MEET

Directors Will Report on Six Months' Work To-day.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 29.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Navy League to report the progress of its work for adequate defense will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday afternoon. Directors from all over the country will be present, and will tell what they have done in the last six months. Plans will be made for the work to be done before Congress meets and arrangements made for any sudden emergency.

The directors in the Middle West and South report a tremendous change in the sentiment in those localities, and where the Congress delegates formerly united against naval appropriations it is hard to find a man who will oppose adequate national defense.

HONORS FOR JOHN D. LONG

His Body to Lie in State Before Burial in Hingham To-morrow.

Hingham, Mass., Aug. 29.—Funeral services for John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and three times Governor of Massachusetts, who died at his home here last night, will be held in the new North Unitarian Church on Tuesday afternoon.

The body will lie in state from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with members of the 5th Regiment of the state militia as a guard of honor. Burial will be in the Hingham Cemetery.

FAMINE IS NOW CRUSHING MEXICO

Eight Million Persons
Hungry and Hopeless,
It Is Declared.

THOUSANDS DIE
IN THEIR HOVELS

Women and Children Fight with
Dogs for Garbage Cans—Food
Lines Only a Pretence.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 29.—In Juarez the fortunate few who can get work to do receive three pesos a day for their labor.

In Juarez the fortunate few who are able to buy bread pay two pesos a loaf for it.

In Chihuahua City workers get two pesos a day for their labor and pay three pesos a loaf for bread.

The further one goes into Mexico the more one pays for bread and the less one receives for labor.

Mexico is passing through the valley of despair. In Northern Mexico, where ordinarily the people are reasonably prosperous and contented, 8,000,000 persons today are declared to be hungry and without hope. Much has been said and written about hunger in Mexico, but all that has been said and written multiplied a thousand times would not tell the half that the unhappy people of Mexico are being made to suffer to further the ambitions of Pancho Villa, former bandit, and Venustiano Carranza.

When hundreds of women and children who once had good homes and plenty to eat go about a city driving hungry dogs away from garbage cans that they may gather the scraps of food in them for themselves it may be imagined that conditions are bad.

Seek Hotel Garbage Cans.

Cafes and hotels in Juarez, Chihuahua, Torreon, Monterrey, Saltillo and in hundreds of other places in Northern Mexico are daily besieged at their back entrances by hungry women and children who ask only the privilege of fighting with the dogs for scraps of food that have been thrown into the garbage cans.

In El Paso the hunger of Juarez is reflected by the scores who wade through sand and water daily to get to this side in order that they may make raids upon garbage cans in the alleys.

There are no Mexican charity organizations. Beggars on the streets bring no response from natives. It is only the passing foreigner who tosses a centavo to the beggar.

A Few Food Lines.

In a few of the cities there are food lines, because Villa and Carranza have been forced by American sentiment to make a pretense of doing something for the starving ones. The food line in Chihuahua and the one which until recently was seen in Torreon serve as samples.

A thousand women and children in both cities would wait all day in a smelly tent for a few loaves of bread, a few grains of corn that would not serve to keep one person alive.

In Torreon the food line became a funeral line, for many persons, it is said by eyewitnesses, would drop dead from hunger before the bits of food could be given to them, and the pretence at charity was abandoned because Villa feared it would cost too much to keep the army supplied.

In Northern Mexico the people, who suffer because of him, have a new name for Pancho Villa. It is "The Devil." Fear of Villa is dominant among Mexicans. It is fear of Villa that holds his army together.

Cruelty Inspires Fear.

It is the cruelty of Villa that makes the people dread and obey him. When a man can go out in the street and say to his soldiers, "Kill that man, I do not like his looks," or "Kill that man, he is whistling and I do not like the tune," it is enough to inspire fear in a superstitious people. And Villa has done these things, if the stories told by Mexicans can be believed.

In his frightful plight Mexico cannot be aided by outside influences. American charities or organizations are not allowed either by Villa or Carranza to distribute food among the starving. They declare there is no famine in Mexico; that the people are contented and well fed; that Mexico can take care of her own. Then they start a few more food lines and several thousand more persons die of starvation.

The conditions in Juarez are no worse than in other towns in Mexico. Indeed, it is asserted that they are not half so bad as in many other cities, because Juarez is near the border and it is possible for some of the people to get work and food on the American side.

Mexicans, while starving, are stubborn. They do not wish American interference. They would like American aid, but if to give that aid Americans have to use troops on the Mexican side there will be trouble, in the opinion of army men here.

Yet Mexico must be assisted. That is recognized on the border now as never before. It is believed generally that the only possible means for aiding the unfortunate millions across the border will be through the sending of American troops into Mexico to stop the revolution and put out of the way the self-appointed leaders, Villa, Carranza, Zapata and others.

CORSET SHOW PUTS POLICE ON METTLE

Riot Feared at Show by Live Models at McAlpin.

The traffic policeman at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street probably will not see the joke. But somebody must be sacrificed that the rest of New York can find its enjoyment. The Thirty-fourth Street congregation is scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock this morning. The press of vehicles and humanity undoubtedly will have become so great by noon that the reserves will be present.

Well, there is going to be a corset exhibition. The corsets will be shown on models—live ones. The best informed members of the trade say this is absolutely the first corset convention ever held. All the experts will be present. And there will be some present who are not yet experts, but always ready to learn, and don't forget the instructors. They will explain to buyers the career of the corset from the time it leaves the wheel.

The corset school—so it is being characterized by the trade—will be open through Friday.

Women Democrats Meet To-day.

The Women's State Democratic League will meet this afternoon at 2:30 on the women's club floor of the Hotel McAlpin. Mrs. M. B. Stanton is chairman.

The Real Man

is the extraordinary story of a man who from being a mere social butterfly in a Middle Western town developed, through a false accusation of murder, into a brilliant captain of industry in the Far West. Full of ingenious situations and intensely absorbing.

By FRANCIS LYNDE

\$1.35 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday!

Count on College Men as Officers

Army Experts Propose Plan to Train Students for Military Duty.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 29.—To train college students as reserve army officers is among the recommendations to be made to the President next month for the national defense. Army experts say that, with four annual training periods of two months, which could be had during the long summer vacations, a man could be placed almost on a par with West Point graduates, at a relatively insignificant cost.

To induce college students to enter the summer training camps it may be decided to offer a salary in addition to expenses. Volunteers will be required not only to pass rigid physical tests, but will have to be of a sufficiently high rank in their collegiate work to insure completing their courses. The government will expect them to engage to continue the work during four successive summers, at the end of which commissions as second lieutenants of the reserve will be granted to all who have demonstrated their proficiency. A scheme of promotion is also being worked out so that a man may attain the rank of captain after a certain term of service in the militia.

After receiving their commissions the men will be at the call of the government for regular duty with the militia, and will be expected to attend annual encampments. In case of war they will be placed in command of the first volunteers, which, under the present law, are composed of the militia.

Two Years to Raise Army.

It is hoped that by this plan a large number of officers will be trained to supply the greatest deficiency of the national guard, which is the lack of the number of army experts it would not be possible, owing to the lack of reserve officers, to raise a volunteer army of serious proportions in less than two years.

Federal law provides that in case of war the militia must have the first opportunity to volunteer. It is estimated that about 50,000 of the national guard would offer their services, or a total of, roughly, 60,000 men. To fit this small army for actual service would require at least six months.

A prominent army officer was asked how long it would take to raise an army of a million.

"I would not care to attempt to place such an army in the field against the Germans," the officer answered, "in less than two years. First of all, there is the problem of officers. A man can be trained to fair—only fair—efficiency as a private soldier in six months. But an officer, unless he begins with a highly trained mind, needs at least two years."

The first thing an officer has to be taught, it is pointed out, is the habit of obedience. It is not believed that this habit can be so thoroughly formed as to become second nature in less than the period indicated. It is not, however, thought essential that military training should occupy the future officer's whole time.

Continuous Effect of Training.

The habits formed at his first summer camp, it is held, would remain with the student throughout the winter, and, although cut up into widely separated periods, the training would be practically continuous in its effect. The subsequent work with the militia would quickly bring the reserve officer up to a high state of efficiency.

Army officers are confident that if Congress approves the plan it will be heartily supported by college men, and that the volunteers will exceed the number contemplated.

It is hoped Congress will provide a way to train 1,000 reserve officers a year, who would go into the second line of reserve at the age of thirty-five. In this way there should be at least 10,000 reserve officers available fifteen years hence and constantly thereafter.

"GOSPEL LOTS" FOR STATE

Court Ousts Hamilton County Squatters.

Albany, Aug. 29.—Forest land in Hamilton County, known as the Gospel School and Literature lots, reverts to the state under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Division, it was announced by the Attorney General's office to-day.

Squatters held the land, and it is said that the decision of the court establishes the principle that squatters cannot rely upon titles alleged to have been vested in some person other than the state.

4 CHILDREN IN 18 MONTHS

Proud Mother Anxious That the Colonel Hear the News.

Four children in eighteen months is the record of Mrs. Tillie Lerner, twenty-seven, the wife of Joseph Lerner, a twenty-eight-year-old silversmith, of 1589 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Three of them, all boys, were born Saturday morning.

The Lerner have been married four years. Eighteen months ago the stork brought bouncing Nathan. The babies and Mrs. Lerner are doing nicely. Mrs. Lerner said: "I'm the proudest woman in Brooklyn. Has anybody told Colonel Roosevelt?"

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Quaker Minuet Masters Refuse to Follow in New York's Dance Steps.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)
Atlantic City, Aug. 29.—The Tango is passé. New York can have that worn-out and overdone species of the tango-chorean art if it wants, but it's far too slow for speedy Philadelphia. Members of the Philadelphia Dancing Masters' Association, in semi-monthly session on the Grand Pier this afternoon, refused quite positively to consider the Tango, even after Professor Morris Eschner, of Atlantic City, with the aid of a music box and two vivacious partners, had endeavored to demonstrate that what he called "the New York Standardized Tango" was an ideal dance.

It was conceded that the tango under some alias might have a chance, but the simply as the "tango," never! The New York revival of the tango as Professor Eschner executed it was in four figures and was something like this:

First figure, side chasers, one foot pursuing the other; second figure, demi-corte (corte being a step derived from a Spanish gypsy dance of forty years ago), and an inside slide; third figure, walk and demi-corte; fourth figure, demi-corte, turning on medium.

The vote of rejection was decisive. To-day's meeting agreed that the old dances are coming back, but not half so fast as the dancing master would like to see them come.

"The way to force action is to get the society people to set the pace," said Professor Rowe. "If Mrs. Stotesbury were to favor old dances exclusively everybody would clamor for the old dances."

The fox trot and the one-step, unfortunately called vulgar when first introduced, and the canter waltz are to be the thing in Philadelphia this winter.

EDISON WELCOMES BATTERY SEA TEST

Continued from page 1

lyson, Le Petit Warren and Alfred H. Miles visited Mr. Edison at his laboratory and asked him to concentrate his efforts on the invention of a storage battery containing chemicals that would not corrode the fastenings in the battery and which when reached by salt water would not generate chlorine gas or other dangerous fumes.

The officers pointed out the needs of the navy, which had been handicapped because submarines had to lay up for a period annually to have the lead batteries overhauled. For four years Mr. Edison worked ceaselessly, conducting no less than 55,000 experiments, at a cost of almost \$3,000,000, and at last perfecting the submarine battery for which he has already received three gold medals.

Because of the nature of the construction of the battery, submarines may dive to an angle of 60 degrees, whereas they have formerly only been able to dive at an angle of about 15 degrees.

Not only has the capacity after thirteen months' test proved to be what Mr. Edison told Secretary of the Navy Daniels it would be, but it has been found to be that, plus 20 per cent. The test to which the battery is subjected is, it is figured, equivalent to ten years' service in a submarine which is charged only about once a week.

It is generally believed that the Edison laboratories that the investigation into the cause of the catastrophe to the F-4 in Honolulu harbor will show it was caused by an explosion due to the ignition of hydrogen and oxygen gas generated by lead batteries.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 O'Clock.)

Today a final Clearance of

Men's High-grade Shirts

have been \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

now 68c

Pre-eminent Shirt economy event of the season

Negligee or sport styles. Soft or laundered cuffs.

Woven or printed Madras in a great variety of colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.

A clearance of Neckwear

at 35c or 3 for \$1.00

Large, flowing-end Scarfs, also bow Ties.

A great variety of weaves and many colors.

Clearance at great price reductions

Men's Athletic Underwear

formerly 39c, 45c and 55c

now 23c

Sleeveless Shirts, Knee-length Drawers. Plain white

or fancy colored stripe fabrics. Broken assortments.

Continuing the final clearance of

Men's Low Shoes

reduced from \$5 and \$6 to \$2.95

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, or gun metal calf, also patent colt. Tops of same or of tan or gray box cloth or buckskin.

\$6 to \$8 High and Low Shoes—now \$3.95

A special offering today of

Men's Plaited Silk or Lisle

Half Hose at 18c

(6 pairs \$1.00)

Seconds of a regular 25c grade

Heels and toes are "interwoven," assuring long

wearing quality. Only a very close inspection reveals the slight imperfection by which the manufacturer denominates them "seconds."

TANGO TOO SLOW FOR PHILADELPHIA

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Last Call—Men's Summer sack suits, fancy mixtures, blue and black—dark colors, medium weight

Reduced to \$20

from \$32, \$30, \$28 & \$25